THE TIMES.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL PERSONS HAV-ING BUSINESS WITH THE TIMES EDITORIAL BOOMS, THE ELEVATOR WILL BE KEPT RUNNING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. Preston Belvin's colt won a race against three-year-olds yesterday .- Miss Blanton, of Richmond, will marry Professor Barrett, of Atlanta. - The Bureau of Credits was chartered ---House and Senate Committees on Criminal Expenses are in session .- Mr. Thomas Pond buried .- The fire engine tried. VIRGINIA.

The Baptist Association continued its session at Lynchburg .- Coroner Taylor, of Bichmond, was a witness in the Baker-Gilmer trial in Abingdon .- Dr. C. V. Robinson, health officer. recommends a thorough system of drainage and general vaccination of school children in Petersburg. - Intelligence of the death of Mrs. Fannie Inge at Blackstone has been received. -A match game of base-ball is to be played soon in Petersburg between teams of the Richmond Grays and Petersburg Grays.

WASHINGTON.

Examinations for twelve appointments to the army from civil life will take place in August. Reports have been received at the Treasury Department that a satisfactory exhibit of foreign products will be made at the Chicago Fair! John Dockett is dead; aged one hundred and six years .- The Virginia Republican and the Mahone Virginia Republican Associations of Washington have met and organized.

NEW YORK. The Stuyvesant Democratic Club had a clambake .- E. N. Schoppe killed himself with a pistol. Sugar has fallen in price by cutting. The steamship Majestle broke the ocean-

GENERAL.

A syndicate has purchased the Sulphur was tried and convicted in three hours for wifemurder .- A special session of the Vermont Legislature will be held this month .- The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met in Washington.

Society must be unusually gay out West. Among the social items recently published from Blue Mountains, Col., is one to the effect that when Mr. Thomas Roach wanted to dance during a select ball, and the floor manager informed him that it was impossible for him to do so as the sets were all filled, he immediately drew a bowie and stabbed the manager. Upon this Mr. Billy McCord attacked Mr. Roach and in turn was killed. Then a young man snatched up a Winchester and fired at Mr. Roach, but missed him and killed a lady. The dance then proceeded without further interruption. This is said to have been an unusual occurrence in Blue Mountains' society, however, as, generally speaking, guests who bring their guns along have their wishes very promptly [acceded to.

THE TIMES has received a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "Salem Illustrated," which is devoted to advertising Salem and presenting its attractions as a place of residence, business, investment and manufacturing. It is gotten up by the Salem Improvement, the Salem Development and the South Salem Land Companies, and is handsomely illustrated by cuts showing all the principal buildings and chief points of interest in and about Salem. The entire work does great credit to all concerned in it.

How, JERRY SIMPSON, who has gained immortality as "The sockless statesman of Medicine Lodge," reports, after a prolonged visit through Georgia, that the third party is sweeping everything before it in that section. The hoseless Kansan must be badly mistaken. No third party can make any headway in the South as long as the nigger remains in the woodpile. While Cuffy is an issue Southern white men must keep in Democratic ranks unless they are ready to commit social suicide.

THE G. A. R. convention in Detroit is having a taste of race troubles. It seems that a lot of negro posts in Louisiana and Mississippi have been claiming recognition as equals, but commanders of white posts in those States have refused to respect their wishes. And now the commander-in chief of the order at the Detroit convention recommends a separate organization for the colored troops. Thus the great "loyal" veteran body of the Union draws the color line, and the brother in black is again wounded in the house of his friends.

THE editor of the Greenville (S.C.) News sympathizes with the Emperor of Germany over the charges that he drinks too much and is a victim of the opium habit. The aforesaid editor says that simular statements have been made about him, and he offers his condolences to the Emperor as follows: 'People in our position must expect calumny, Bill, though we be chaste as the icicles which hang on Dian's temple."

WHILE Columbus lived there were few so poor as to do him reverence. Now, however, on the heels of the Columbian Exposition, every old portrait of him that can be found is being reproduced, and every town in the world, which can concoct the slightest pretence for so doing, is laying claim to being his birthplace. The evil that men do may live after them, but the good is not always interred with their bones.

LIGHT FROM THE ALLIANCE.

It is very gratifying to the friends of all justifiable purposes of the Farmers' alliance to see that some of their most thoughtful and leading spirits are protesting against the subtreasury scheme.

The language of Colonel W. A. Harris, of Kansas, deserves to be circulated among all the members of the Alliance, as it undoubtedly meets the approval of all sound Democrats. He says that "after a brilliant victory has been won by the Alliance the so-called sub-treasury scheme was brought forth-a scheme in its essential features modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which we had condemned-patterned after the illegitimate loan of money by the Government to the National banks and to the railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and of even the most doubtful benefit to those few."

These are words of truth and soberness, and coming as they do from an Alliance leader (who by the way was a Confederate colonel) give promise that the Democratic leaven is at work and will eventually leaven the whole Alliance lump and convert them into sound Democrats.

And what can any man who desires the Government to be administered equally and impartially for the good of all citizens alike wish more than the prevalence of Democratic doctrines? Not the spurious counterfeits which artful and designing demagogues are trying to pass off as good Democratic coin, but the principles which have the ring of true metal and are based on the equal rights of all men before the law and special favors to

none. We have hailed the Alliance as a way across the barrier which has separated dissatisfied Republicans from the fold of the Democracy. The process may be tedious, but the result is inevitable.

FUTURE OF SOUTHERN COTTON.

The increase in the area of cotton which is cultivated abroad-India, Egypt and now the Transvaal having taken steps this year to add about twenty-five per cent, to the amount of their cotton product as compared with the crop of last year-threatens to knock still lower the prices of our American crop.

There is already a growing demand for Egyptian cotton in this country on account of its being adapted to the production of the finer kinds of cotton fabrics, and unless active measures are adopted by the cotton-planters of the South to improve the general quality of their staple the competition with the African product will have the effect of permanently lowering its value.

The Dry Goods Economist, of New York, has recently called particular attention to the danger which threatens the Southern planter from this source.

"It is too late," it remarks, "to make a diversion in the planting by directing attention to the growth of a larger quantity of the Allan or Peeler cotton. But with the efforts of other nations to grow a portion, if not all their cotton, this early opportunity is improved to remind cotton-planters throughout the South that competition is being fostered to their disadvantage, and they cannot be too quick in devising measures for a more extensive growth of the Allan cotton, and any other fine, long and colored staple that will answer in the place of the Egyptian. There is ample time before the planting of another crop to secure much necessary data and seed, and we feel confident that with proper care extended in the direction suggested the benefits arising from a successful growth of the long combing staple would be very remunerative to the Springs, W. Va.—A negro in Savannah, Ga., planters, while it would confer a boon upon the cotton manufacturing industry of this country."

The Boston Journal of Commerce utters a

similar note of warning: "The cultivation of longer-stapled cotton-11/4 to 11/4 inch in length-should be a desideratum among Southern planters of the highest importance, the spinning of finer varus in Northern mills, and the requirements for a cotton that will give numbers 40 to 60, creating a domestic demand for long-stapled cotton which Southern planters should heed. We ought to raise in the South the cotton that is being imported from Egypt in largely increasing quantities. To do so will require constant attention in the careful selection of seeds for planting, and the best of cultivation on well prepared soil. Planters have objected to the cultivation of extra-stapled cotton because of the additional care demanded and the less percentage of lint in the yield of seed cotton. Whatever the disadvantages may be in this respect the better price which the cotton commands ought to more than compensate for any differences."

The situation is rendered the more serious by the fact that no duty has been imposed on imported cotton simply because American cotton is exclusively a product of the South, and therefore only Southern people can be injured by foreign competitors. All of the other staples are protected, such as wheat and corn, in the cultivation of which Northern Republicans are engaged. Furthermore, the McKinley Congress reduced the duty on manufactures of all the coarser cotton goods, this being the grade which is now largely manufactured by the South, while the duty on finer fabrics was increased for the benefit of Northern manufacturers.

The result of this, as the Charleston News and Courier very justly points out, is "that the cotton farmers are taxed heavily on all of such goods that they buy, at the same time they are compelled to sell their own cotton, packed in taxed bagging and hooped with taxed ties, in a home market that is as free to their foreign competitors as to themselves."

WHY RECIPROCITY IS POPULAR.

The satisfaction with which the lately en_ tered into "reciprocal contract" with the Spanish West Indies has been received throughout the country is another proof of the sagacity of Mr. Blaine, in endeavoring to save his party from the absolute odium into which the McKinley law would have thrown it, by insisting on the insertion in the Tariff bill of a reciprocity clause. No wonder, now that reciprocity has been found to be so popular, Mr. Harrison seeks to claim the credit for it for himself, notwithstanding the well known fact that both he and Major Mc-Kinley, if not originally actually opposed to that modification of the stringency of our protective system, certainly never suggested it until after Mr. Blaine had strenuously

urged it. There is a very important lesson, however, which Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and all the rest of the Republican leaders may well learn from the popular sentiment applauding reciprocity, and this is that it is but the emphatic expression of the popular will in favor of a reform of the present oppressive tariff. The election of a year ago, which followed right on the heels of the passage of the McKinley bill by the House, was the most sweeping denunciation of an existing governmental policy which any country has ever witnessed, and it is worthy of being remembered that it was not until after that decisive utterance by the people that reciprocity was even hinted

at Following the political cyclone of No-

vember, '91, came the news that reciprocal 'contracts" with Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and San Domingo had been agreed upon, and each announcement was received with unmistakable marks of public approval. What does this mean, except that the people are of the same opinion they were a year ago. and that they demand, equally as strongly now as then, the extension of our commercial facilities?

It has been very truly said that "the United States are getting too large for commercial swaddling clothes," for they produce in profusion nearly all the great staples of trade which are demanded by the world. Outside trade is therefore a necessity to the people of this country, and they will not stand quietly by while friends of monopoly seek to shut them out from commercial intercourse with foreign nations by means of a protective Chinese wall. They are glad of the moderate relief which reciprocity affords, but they will not be satisfied alone with that. They need, and will have, extended tacilities for trade, which will enable them to utilize the markets of Europe and Africa in the East and Asia in the West, and such facilities can only be extended them through the medium of wholesale and wholesome tariff reform. This is a plain and eminently practical view of the situation, and it is one which cannot afford the Radicals much comfort when they reflect on the fact that tariff reform will be the great issue of 1892.

RUSSIAN JEWS IN AMERICA.

The impression prevails quite generally that the Russian Jews who have been expelled from their country by the edict of the Emperor belong to such a degraded order of humanity that it is questionable whether their admission as immigrants to our American communities would not be a step of doubtful

This impression appears to be altogether erroneous. It originates in the not unnatural supposition that the Russian Czar would hardly deprive his empire of valuable citizens upon the mere strength of fanatical feeling. The unpopularity of the Jews in Russia is, however, largely owing to their ability to compete only too successfully with other classes of Russians and their expulsion is a measure which is to be attributed to the intolerance of their defeated rivals rather than to any specially obnexious traits in their natures.

The history of the Russian Jews who have settled in this country has reflected only credit upon their character as chizens. In a recent issue the Baltimore Sun gives the following interesting account of the Russian Jews who have found homes in that city or its immediate vicinity:

"They are an industrious people. Here, where they are allowed freedom to work where they will, they show that they are soon able to take care of themselves. Until they can do so those who preceded them to this country are always willing to assist them. Those who have been here for years are tailors, cloakmakers and cigarmakers. The clothing business has increased nearly threefold since they came here. The cloak business and cigar manufacturers could scarcely get along without them. In other ways they have benefited the city. Coming to Baltimore, they have made the city their headquarters, and as peddlers have wandered through Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina until they have saved some little money. When they open stores in other States they return to deal with Baltimore houses for their supplies.

"How they have grown and prospered since they have enjoyed their freedom is shown by the fact that they have a Jewish paper published in Baltimore with more than 1,200 subscribers. This paper teaches the duties of citizenship, the history of the country and also the Constitution. Besides this they have a friendly inn where immigrants are cared for, days at a time, until they obtain employment and then again there is the night school at 132 north Front street, where all who will come are carefully instructed in everything which would make them useful citizens. The school is under the special care of Miss Henrietta Szold. She teaches them English, using as her text-book the History of the United States. It is a touching scene when the school is in session to see men of forty and fifty years of age sitting there after having completed a hard day's labor, side by side with boys and girls of ten years, all earnestly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. There are but few who do not strive to become respectable citizens. Those men who were just allowed to land will remain idle but a short time. Give them but a chance and they will be hard at work. Those who have been here for some time make fair wages now, and every day more and more is being done by them to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists in oppressed Russia."

INDEBTEDNESS PER CAPITA. The New York Commercial Bulletin of the

3d. in an editorial, savs: "A statement was recently circulated by one of the news agencies purporting to show the population of the principal nations in the world, with the amount of their debts. It served a useful purpose in calling public attention sharply to the very wide difference between the United States and other princ pal countries of the world as respects the burden of indebtedness. Assuming that the table is at least approximately correct and in most of its items it differs not widely from other published statements— it may be said that the United States is already in a far more fortunate condition as to the burden of its indebtedness than any other considerable nation. In the rough the indebtedness of this country is about \$22 for each inhabitant, while the debt of Italy appears to be about \$147 for each inhabitant, the debt of France not far from \$190 for each inhabitant, the debt of many not far from \$47 for each inhabitant, the debt of Austria, if the published statethe published statement is correct, more than \$100 for each in-habitant, the debt of great Britain more than \$77 for each inhabitant, while Canada owes \$57 and Australia \$197 for each person.

Without looking into these figures critically it is apparent on the very surface that the become almost insufferable."

In this statement only the actual debt of the United States has been taken into account. But amongst our Northern brethren the claim is made and generally admitted that the pension allowance is the most sacred obligation of the Union. If that be so let us see how we stand. It is estimated that it will require \$200,000,000 to meet the requirements of the present laws, which by no means satisfy the demands presented.

Now \$200,000,000 at 2 per cent., the rate at which the Government is now refunding its matured bonds, is the interest upon \$10,000,-000,000.-ten thousand millions. Putting the population of the United States at 65,000,000 it makes \$153.84 for each inhabitant. /

But even if it were capitalized at 4 per cent. in that case \$5,000,000,000 (five thousand millions) would have to be added to the National debt, or \$76.92 for each inhabitant. Add this \$76.92 to the \$22 in the table referred to and \$98.42, or about \$100 per capita, should be the United States basis of comparison.

In this light it would seem that the United States is not in "a far more fortunate condition as to the burden of its indebtedness than any other considerable nation."

What does our friend the Bulletin have to say to this? Is not "this debt insufferable?"

TIMES NEWS NOTES.

The white flannel bathing suit has made its appearance at Cape May, N. J. The Alliance people in Kansas regard the election in Kentucky as a great victory. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who has been taken to task for using railroad

passes, explains that he saved money for the State by their use.

Schuyler's Steam Towing Company, the oldest and best known of the North-river (N. Y.) lines, has suspended. The liabilities admitted foot up \$350 000. The conductors on the new Columbian

coaches, which are soon to be running in Chicago, are to be women. "That," says the Tribune of that city, "means a revolution in street car etiquette."

The statue of Pope Leo presented to the Catholic University of Washington by Joseph F. De Loubat, of New York, has arrived, and has been placed for the time being in the prayer-room of the University. Advices from Des Moines announce that a

great starch trust is in process of incubation there. Anti-combination legislation already has taken the starch out of several truste this year and the projectors of the new organiza tion should take warning. The clergyman who, in visiting Saratoga denounces it as a resort of blacklegs, sots and

other disreputable people, ought to make himself familiar with the righteous society of that fashionable and meritorious watering place before talking any more. He was guilty of sin in slandering the place. The Mercer County Shooting and Fishing

Club, of Cincinnati, is the possessor of a large tract of land that until recently was considered of very little value. Several days ago oil was discovered on the land occupied by the club, and a well was drilled which will vield about 100 barrels a day. Do the Blaine Republicans believe that the

McKinley would make the ta success of the overshadowing issue of 1892, and are the Blaine Republicans for this reason preparing to knife the author of the Tariff bill in Ohio this year? Columbus dispatches indicate that Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, is cre-

dited with being an affable, agreeable states-man, who "is fond of a cigar, enjoys a good joke and knows rye from corn." He is a great favorite with the farmers of his State, which may or may not be due to his last-named Kansas City will be the first city in the

world to experiment with a system which promises to introduce cool air into any busi-ness house or residence in the city. More ness house or residence in the city. More han that, it is proposed by this system to make ice in refrigerators at one-third the present low cost.

Miss Minna Irving, a poetess, of Tarrytown N. Y., who derives inspiration from beautiful views to be had from her window, has brought suit for \$5,000 against her next door neighbor.

Mr. George Lander, because he has built a high close board fence on his premises which cuts off her views and inspiration.

Welcoming the French sailors from Cronstadt the St. Petersburg crowd sang the "Marseillaise." But it was not the "Marseil. laise." Only free men sing that, and if free men sang it in the streets of the Russian capital the chains binding the limbs of the slaves in far-off Siberia would rattle of themselves.

Encke's comet was seen by Professor E. E. Barnard at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., early Sunday morning. This wan derer has been journeying in space out of the sight of all star-gazers for three years and three months. In that time it has traveled more than 700,000,000 miles. Utah has little chance of admittance into

the Union. Lastrust of the Mormons was sufficient to keep it in territorial bondage, and now, in an election on party lines, it proves Democratic. There will have to be a change in the National Government or in Utah poli-tics before that State can add another star to the flag.

The Treasury Department has prepared statements which show that the amount of money in circulation in 1860 was about \$485,000,000, and the amount per capita was \$13.85; in 1865, \$723,000,000, per capita \$20.82; in 1885, over \$1.202.000,000, per capita \$23.02; January 1, 1891, \$1.529.000,000, per capita Attorney Henry C. Dillon, of the Kawesh

colony, says it is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are cutting down California's big rees. He says no human agency can cut own a sequola gigantea and no sawmill in his country could slice one up into boards. this country could slice one up into boards. Dynamite is the only means of destroying them and the debris is then useful only as Every now and then we hear of a case like

that of the man who hanged himself Sunday night in Hoboken, N. J. He had once been prosperous in business, but he failed, and a year ago when he found himself penniles and homeless "he began to drink heavily." Now, how did this man, and how do many other penniless men, get all the money that is needed to keep up the expensive habit of drinking heavily? Kansas City has an ordinance pending

h requires every candidate for office un der the city administration to swear that he is not connected by blood or marriage with any member of the city council. This may prevent nepotism, but if Kansas City hopes to prevent bherv by this means she should amend the ordinance so as to include connection blood, marriage, or the almighty dollar." The decision of Judge Aikens, of South Da-

is not sufficient as a basis for applications for divorce will scarcely have the effect predicted for it of restricting the operations the local divorce mills. People who are rithe local divorce mills. People who are rich enough to travel all the way to South Dakota and spend three months there can also afford to set up housekeeping on their own account to acquire the proper status as residents.

Italy is anxious to forget and forgive the past and atone for the cruel wrong done us in re-calling her minister by reopening diplomatic relations at Washington. This is exceedingly her, but she will make a still more favorable impression if she gives her subjects listinctly to understand that the lawless and murderous among them must take their in their own hands and expect no aid from her when they openly defy the laws of a friendly nation which gives them hospitality.

Foreign. In a letter to Mr. Brand, who carried the Parliamentary election for the borough of Wisbech, Mr. Gladstone says that the "Conservatives and Unionists recognize that their game is up." This utterance ms as classical and sonorous as Mr. This utterance may not sound writings and sayings usually do, but it has the merit of being concise and expressive; and many persons who are watching closely the trend of politics in Great Britain will be inclined to think that it pictures truly the real feelings of Mr. Gladstone's opponents.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has awarded a prize to Professor Kaufman, of the Veterinary College at Atfort, for a lotion for the cure of viper bites, consisting of one part of chromic acid dissolved in 100 parts of water. The term "viper" in the Old World is applied indiscriminately to many species of venomous serpents, including the famous asp of Cleopatra memory, but the remedy will doubtless be found efficacious against the bite of snakes in general.

Probably the cosiest and most desirable official roosting-place in the gift of the Gov. ernment is occupied by ex-Senator Blair Minister to China, says the Philadelphia Record. The Chinese won't have him, and his own countrymen don't want to take him he sits suspended between "you shall" and "you shan't" and draws his

The champion fish story thus far this season comes from Panama, where, it is claimed, a shark twenty-four feet long has been caught. It is a big shark up this way that measures eleven feet. Panama being nearer the cannibal islands, of course the man-eaters must be larger.

If it is true, as the Chicago News suggests, that American patronage has alone made this years' Wagner festival in Bayreuth a success. it is all the more reason why the United States, the land of the future, should have a Wagner festival of its own and fully appro-priate the music of the future.

In London great exception is taken to the Royal Yacht Club squadron making an annual race for the Queen's Cup a handicup, but as there are no regular racing yachts in the club at present handicapping appears to be unavoidable. Claudio Vicuna, President-elect of Chili, is

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 27, 1884.

Val Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PULASKI COUNTY.

Royal Arch Masons in Camp-Personal and General Mention.

PULASKI VA., August 5 .- [Special.]-Old 'Grayson Spring," located on the line of the Cripple Creek part of the Norfolk and Western railroad, about thirty-five miles of this place, enjoyed enviable reputation as a waterstrongly sulphur and very valuable in certain diseases to which flesh is heir to. Before the era of railroads and rapid transit persons went hither in carriages and on horseback. The older citizens of this neighborhood love to tell of those old-time gatherings and are disposed to deprecate the present condition brought about, as they say, by the introduction of the iron horse, whose iron hoof has literally trampled the cottages and other buildings that made old Grayson out of existence. The fact is, that the strip of land upon which the buildings stood is so narrow that when the railway demanded position, they must, of necessity, have gone, as two bodies could not occupy the same space at one and the same time. But the mountains are there, the same time. the river and the spring, and thither the Hoyal Arch Masons of this section of the State wended their way in large numbers on yesterday, and are now in camp of instruction. Dr. J. H. Way, Grand High Priest, of Staunton, and Mr. W. H. H. Lynn, of the same city, are with them, and so is Mr. Jacob Bumgardner, of Buena Vista.

They could not have selected a more picturesque portion of the State for the encampment, and when not engaged in the work of the order, the New river, famous for its cat-fish, and the mountains filled with game will

furnish pleasant pastime.

Mrs. Dr. Darst, an estimable lady of this place, is not expected to live through the day. Her illness casts a gloom over the entire town. The "wet" and "dry" campaign has deveoped no excitement so far

The improvements at Maple Shade Inn are nearing completion, the lawn has been greatly improved. Hotel Pulaski will soon be ready

for the traveling public.

Mr. Charles Owens, of Salem, and Miss Emma Patteson, of this place, were married in the Baptist church at 9:30 this morning.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Contested Election Cases Continued Until September-Personal. GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, VA., August 4.

[Special.]-The contested election case came up yesterday morning, 3d of August, our county court day. Counsel representing the contestants, Judges Bristow of Middlesex and Waddill of Richmond, pressed for a and Waddill of Richmond, pressed for a hearing of the case, which was resisted by the counsel for the contestees, Mesers, Dono-yan, McCandlish and Stubbs, on the ground that the complainants had not on ? evening last, or even up to that time, closed the taking of their depositions and that the tees had had no time in which to take theirs or mature their o se for hearing. The contestees insisted on a continuance, and showed ample and sufficient reason therefor. The Court continued the cause until the 10th of September. Colonel Tazewell Ellett, of Richmond, is in

the county on a short visit. He is stopping at the beautiful residence of Mr. James Dab-ney on North river. His many friends in this section are delighted to see him.

Gross Neglect and Brutal Treatment.

SOUTH BOSTON, August 5 .- [Special.] - Con siderable excitement was occasioned here this morning by the arrest of Julia Ann Coleman (colored), charged with the murder of her nine-year-old son, Matthew Coleman, A coroer's jury was summoned and rendered a ver diet that the bey Matthew Coleman came to his death by gross neglect and brutal treat-ment received at the hands of his mother, Julia Ann Coleman. She was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury at next term of the court.

CANNOT USE THE MONEY

For North Carolina's Exhibit at the World's

RALEIGH, N. C., August 5 .- [Special.] -- Governor Holt will to-morrow publish a letter setting forth reasons why the appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in North Carolina's exhibit at the World's Fair which was made by the last appropriation was to come out of rect; tax fund upon the condition it should not be all called for by claimants. Governo, Holt has become convinced that it will nearly all be called for, and that there will not be \$25,000 left or anything near that figure Claimants are allowed six years in which to file claims, and the Governor is convinced that the fund will finally be exhausted by claimants, and for this reason he has decided to refuse to pay the appropriation.

A syndicate of capitalists from North and

South Carolina has organized with a capital of \$175,000 and purchased the Sulphur Springs at Mount Airy, which they will im-The officials of the Raleigh and Gaston rail-

road appeared before a referee here to-day for a hearing with regard to the payment of their taxes to the State, from which they claim they are exempted by charter. It is sought to tax them on about \$170,000 cash in their treasury. and also their shops and all other property in this city. They claim exemption and will fight it out in the courts.

TORTURED TO CONFESS.

Stole From a House While the Family Were at a Funeral.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 5 .- [Special.] -A rather remarkable occurrence was reported today from the neighborhood of Henderson's Bridge, Henderson county. The wife of William Frieman died and while the family were at church attending the funeral their house was entered and robbed of \$400. A man named John Summey was suspected. A rope was tied around his neek and he was hung up for several minutes to force a confession This was done four times, each time the suffering being prolonged. After the fourth time he confessed and told where the money There is a strong feeling still in favor of lynching.

DROWNED BY A MOB.

The Negroes Who Set Fire to a House in Savannah, Ga. SAVANNAH. Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-Last

Friday night Ella Williams, Lizzie Law, Willis Law and Will Williams, all colored, were taken from the deputies near Crosby, Ala., near the Florida line. Since then Ella Williams was found in the Chattahochee river, and it is believed that they were all drowned in the river. On Wednesday night, July 25th, the house of W. P. Davis was burned. Mr. Davis and his family barely escaped with their lives. None of the property was saved. Ella Williams was arrested next day, and she confessed that she had put kerosene on the house and that in company with the others she had set the house on fire. Their motive was revenge, Ella had been in the employ of Mr. Davis and had a quarrel with him. All four who were had a quarrel with him. All four who were in the plot were arrested and on the way to jai were taken by a mob, and it is understood that the crowd drowned both the men and the women.

Swindled by Ordering Goods.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. August 5.—A clever swindler, giving the name of Henry E. Simp-son, aged 28, was arrested last night in this city. Simpson's scheme was to order goods, which he disposed of in some unknown way. He is said to have swindled John F. Douglass & Co. of New Haven, out of \$1,000 worth of goods. The Consolidated Fire Works Company, of New York, lost \$500 by Simpson's swindling tricks, and several other firms lose smaller amounts. not receiving congratulations nowadays. His inauguration is booked for next month, but by that time he may be a ruler without a

Colonel W. P. Smith received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"Oakwood, Va., August 3, 1891. 'Colonel W. P. Smith, Grand Commander R. E. Lee Camp, Richmond, Va.:

"Dear Sir, Please find enclosed a check for \$3, which my sister sends me for the veterans of the Home in lieu of the barrel of corn she offered, as she thinks the money

may be more serviceable.

"I hope to be able to send you more from time to time. I regret that none of the came."

Singaraly, Singar could be present at my marriage. Sincerely, "Mas. Honshey Garriage.

Mrs. Gault had invited Lee Camp to be present at her wedding but it seems that none of the members found it convenient to

The Crematory Question. A special meeting of the Common Council has been called by President Campbell for this evening at 8 o'clock to take action in re-

gard to the resolution providing for the erec-

tion of the crematory on the site on north Second street in the rear of the city almshouse. The resolution has been passed by the Board of Aldermen over the veto of Mayor Ellyson and in all probability the Common Council will concur in this action.

City of Richmond. - William F. Harwood to Michael Bahen, 25 feet sinches, with improve ments, on Twenty-sixth street between Clay and Leigh streets, \$1,000. Duesberry trustee, &c., to Michael Bahen, one foot adjoining the above prop-

erty, \$30 James H. Dooley to Mrs. Virginia E. Chafin, 24 feet sig inches and improvements at the southeast corner of Franklin and Fourth streets, \$7,500.

The question of an increase of dues and initiation fee and other important matters to be discussed will no doubt draws large crowd at the meeting of the Powhatan Club this AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC, .Manager. THE ANNANDALE & HAMILTON GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

SEASON COMMENCES MONDAY, AUGUST 19TH PRINCIPAL ARTISTS : Lizzie Annandale and PRINCIPAL ARTISIS; Lizzie Annahuasandida Corani, Sozranos; E. M. Khupfel, L. Car. men. and Effic Chamberlain, Contraltos; Signor Michelene, R. Stantini, Henry Delaman, Charles Partello, and W. Gaunt, Tenors; William H. Hamilton and Signor Chorasta, Baritones; R. W. Gniso and T. J. Johnson Bassos; H. Saro-Musical Director.

REFERIORY: "Maritana." Bohemian Girl."

Missical Director.

REPERFORY: "Maritana." "Bohemian Girl."
"Faust." "Martha," "Il Trovatore." "Fra Diavolo." "Carmen." "Lucretta Porgia," "Luca di
Lammermoor." "Sonnambula," Traviata,"
&c. &c.

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V. DONATI, Manager.

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